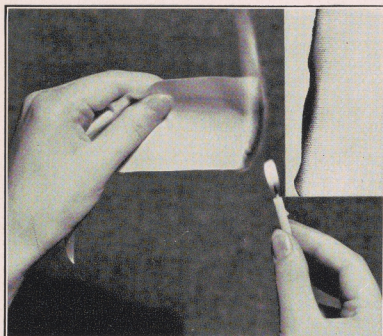


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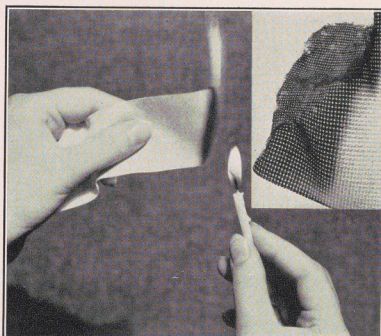
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IDENTIFICATION OF SOME TEXTILE FABRICS



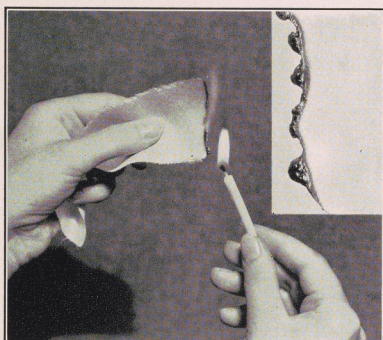
46549-B
UNTREATED ALL-COTTON MATERIAL blazes up with a yellow flame, burns almost completely, and gives off the odor of burning paper. It leaves little or no ash.



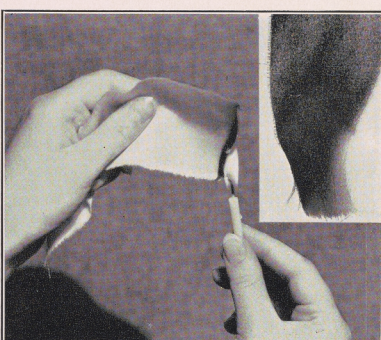
46550-B (ABOVE)
46548-B
COTTON WITH A CREASE-RESISTANT FINISH chars rather than burns completely, and the ash holds its shape.



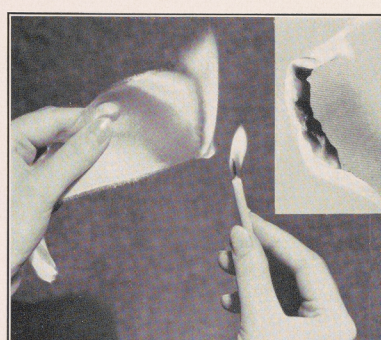
46554-B
46553-B (ABOVE)
WOOL smolders, rarely flames up very much, and gives off an acrid odor as it burns. The ash tends to ball-up along the edge.



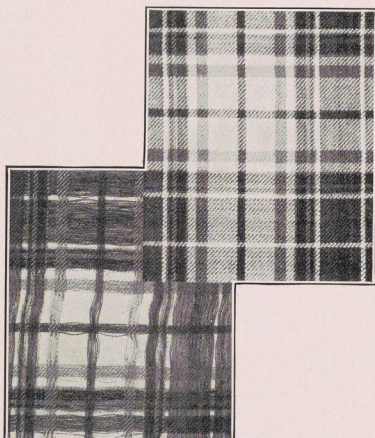
46551-B
46553-B (ABOVE)
PURE-DYE SILK burns with a small blue flame, gives off an odor like burning feathers, and leaves a black shiny ash that tends to draw up in little knots



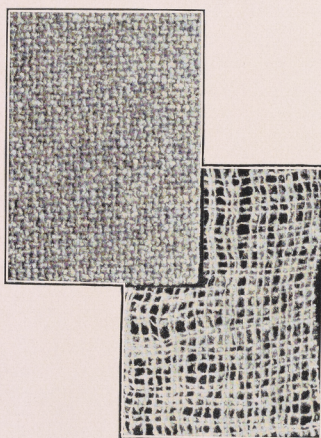
46552-B
46553-B (ABOVE)
WEIGHTED SILK rarely blazes. The ash retains the shape of the original cloth.



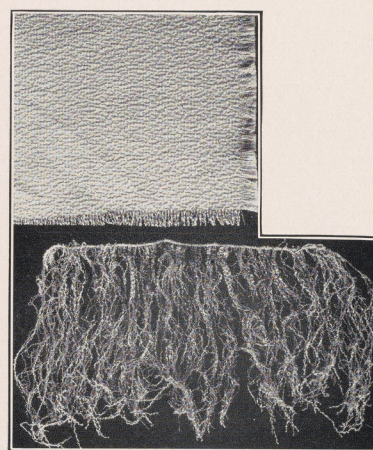
46555-B
46553-B (ABOVE)
ACETATE RAYON blazes as it burns and puckers and curls as it "melts" away.



1430-D
When a COTTON AND WOOL fabric is boiled in an alkaline solution, the wool dissolves, leaving the cotton.



1429-D
Boiling in an alkaline solution removes the wool from a fabric containing spun rayon and wool.



1431-D
Acetone dissolves acetate rayon, but leaves the viscose rayon used for the filling yarns in this fabric.

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